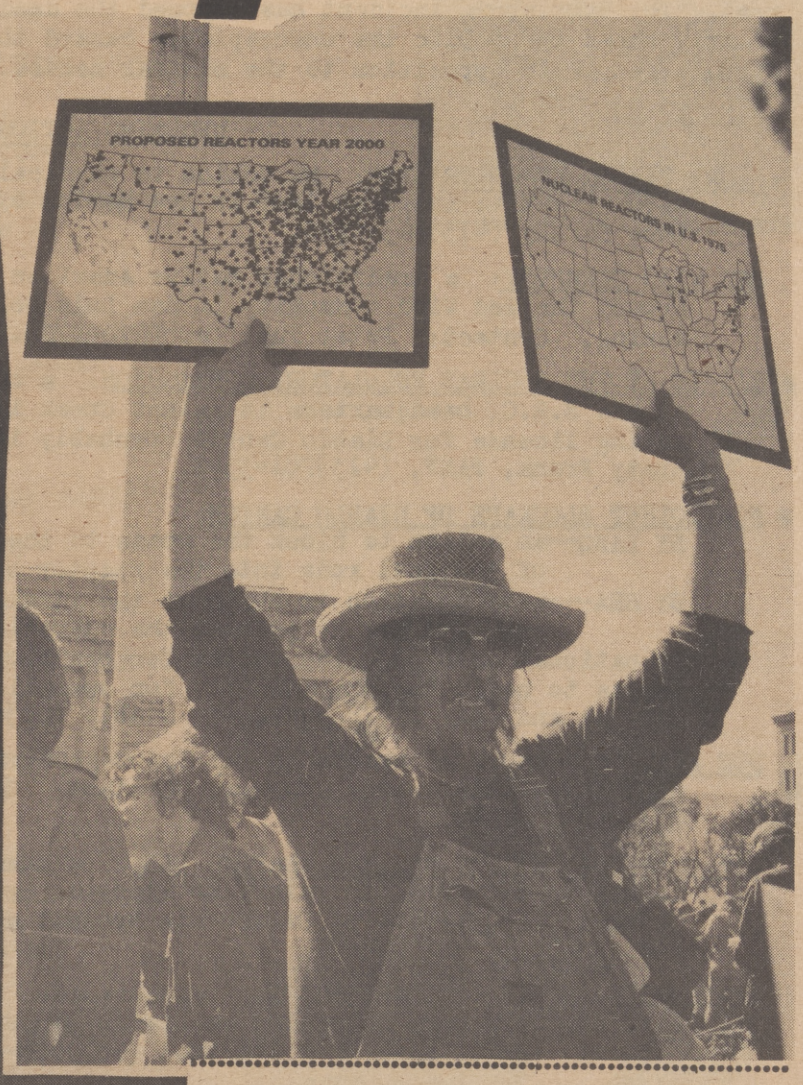
c. 4-10-1979

# sfAeye.




*I chose [to resign] because I believe the American people are being misled into believing that nuclear power holds the promise of a painless solution to the problems called the energy crisis. Not only do I disagree with that, but I believe the unresolved questions of nuclear waste disposal, safeguards, economics, and reactor safety need to be resolved before [we go any further] with commercial nuclear power.*

*—Robert D. Pollard*
*former Project Manager for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.*
*(testifying before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, February 18, 1976)*

There was a rally on April 7, 1979 at the San Francisco civic center, to inform the public of the dangerous truth about nuclear energy and, of safe energy alternatives. To help promote the anti-nuclear alliance, were such musicians as Tim Harden, Joan Biaz and, Bonny Rayitt. The people attending the rally came not only to hear music, but listen to speeches by such people as David Banks,of the American Indian Movement,and peoples advocate,Ralph Nader.

Some truths about nuclear energy talked about were:
The Atomic Energy Commision(A.E.C.) now called Nuclear Regulatory Commision(N.R.C.)states "The unique characteristic of nuclear power that imposes on overiding requirement for safty precautions is the generation of large amounts of intensely radioactive materials in the nuclear fuel." The "Large amounts" of radioactive materials produced by the yearly operation of a I,000 megawatt nuclear reactor are equivelent to the fission products(and radiation) produced by a 23 megaton (million tons) of nuclear weapons. A question that comes to mind of many Americans"Why are there nuclear plants in America"?An answer is given quite simply: an insurance policy. At the I965 hearing of the Joint Commitie of Atomic Energy (J.C.A.E.) the extention of the Price-Anderson Act(an act which amended the atomic energy act)"The aggerate liabilty for a single nuclear incident shall not exceed 500,000,000 together with the amount of financial protection required". A nuclear engineer apearing for the Los Angles Department of Water and Power,a major public utility, put it in these words"Without the protection which is presently provided by the Price-Anderson Act, it is doubtfull that any utility would consider it prudent to build nuclear plants".
In conclusion,the event that took place on this day must not die,instead it must be the roots of knoweldge that needs to be spread across our planet. It can not be looked at as just a bunch of psycadelic relics getting together on another sunny afternoon. It has to be the energy needed to rise above the power company's continual bombardment of flakery.

## WHAT IS NUCLEAR POWER?

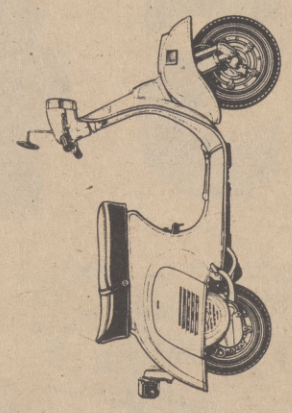
The heart of a nuclear power plant is the reactor core, where uranium fuel pellets in thousands of long, thin metal tubes are surrounded by water. As uranium atoms split apart, they release energy which boils the water. The resulting stream runs a turbine generator to make electricity.

In this process, huge amounts of intensely radioactive waste products are produced. A large nuclear reactor may contain several tons of this waste—as much radioactivity as all the fallout from 1000 atomic bombs of the size dropped on Hiroshima.

If a pipe carrying water to the reactor core breaks, emergency cooling systems must begin to work quickly and flawlessly to keep the core from overheating. Should these systems fail, the core would melt and massive amounts of radiation would be released as tons of white-hot fuel burned their way through the bottom of the reactor building. This accident has become known as the "China Syndrome."

The consequences of such a "meltdown" accident would be horrifying. According to a government study released in 1973, 45,000 people could die, 100,000 more could be injured, and an area the size of Pennsylvania could be contaminated by the meltdown of a reactor *smaller* than those now being built. Cancers would begin to show up fifteen or twenty years later, and genetic damage would become apparent in future generations. Eventually, the death toll could reach to hundreds of thousands. A meltdown could be caused by any number of events, ranging from earthquakes to design mistakes to deliberate sabotage. In 1957, the nuclear industry, fearing bankruptcy by lawsuits which would follow an accident, demanded—and got—the Price-Anderson Act. The Act exempted nuclear companies from normal liability laws, and has been quietly renewed twice since its passage. Corporations like PG&E continue to hide behind this financial shield while assuring the public of the safety of nuclear power.

# SPRING ACTIONS TO
# STOP DIABLO CANYON
## AND SAFEGUARD THE FUTURE....



This spring is a crucial time for the nuclear industry and for the anti-nuclear movement. The Harrisburg incident has exposed the deadly fallibility of nuclear power and has clearly shown the public the unacceptable hazard that it poses. Now is the time for us to stand together in opposition to the nuclear menace. Please join us.

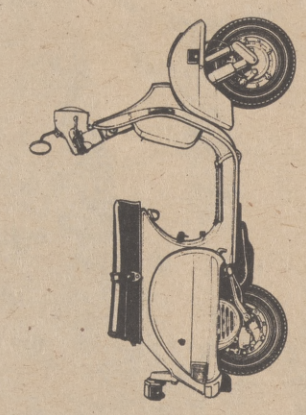
UPCOMING ACTIONS:

MOUNT TAYLOR DEMONSTRATION: an action to physically and spiritually protest the destruction of Native American land in New Mexico by uranium mining on April 28. Contact: Luba Zarsky (415)843-0973.

RED WIND CEREMONY: a traditional Native American ritual on April 28 to protect the land around the Red Wind community in San Luis Obispo County from destruction by uranium mining. Contact: Peter Puhl (408)426-4725.

* SIT-IN AT THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION: a small-scale nonviolent civil disobedience at the N.R.C. headquarters in Walnut Creek if and when the Commission issues an operating license for Diablo Canyon (probably in mid-May). Contact: Ricky Jacobs or Rusty Frank, PANP, (415)781-5342.

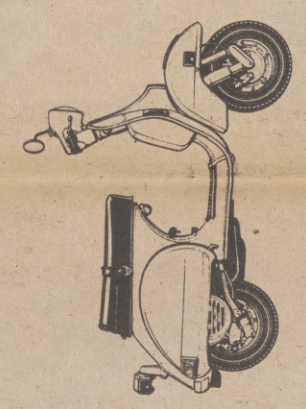
* NONVIOLENT BLOCKADE OF DIABLO CANYON:
BY LAND--an action to block the roads to the plant in order to prevent the loading of the fuel rods into the reactor core;
BY SEA---a mass action to obstruct the intake and outlet tubes of the cooling system in order to prevent the operation of the reactor.
(A national call is being issued for the blockade which will begin when P.G.&E. attempts to begin the preparations for operation of the reactor probably between May 1st and July 15). Contact: Diablo Project Office (805)543-6614.



SUN DAY: a network of events on May 3rd demonstrating the vast potential of solar and other renewable energy sources. Contact: Citizens for a Better Environment (415) 777-1984.

SPRING ACTION AT THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS LABS: a mass rally and conversion fair at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory to stop the arms race where it begins--on May 5&6. Contact: University of California Nuclear Weapons Labs Conversion Project (415) 982-5578.

STATE-WIDE P.G.&E. DEMONSTRATIONS: simultaneous protests at all P.G.&E. offices in California on May 25 focussing on Diablo Canyon's economic impact on ratepayers. Contact: Kitty Miller or Liz Paul (408)688-1813.



MASS RALLY IN SAN LUIS OBISPO: a huge broad-based expression of public opposition to Diablo Canyon on June 30. Contact: Diablo Project Office (805)543-6614.

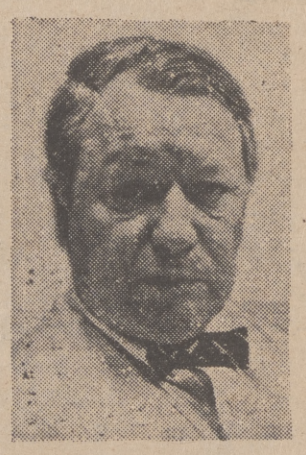
ONGOING WORKING GROUPS:

COALITION FOR A NUCLEAR FREE PACIFIC: building solidarity between peoples of the Pacific in resistance to nuclear destruction, from Australia and the Philippines to North America. Contact: Judy Hurley (408)425-5439.

STOP BANKING ON APARTHEID: working to end tyranny in South Africa, including an end to U.S. nuclear assistance programs to South Africa. Contact: Miloanne Hecathorn (415)752-7766.

BROWN TASK FORCE: working to convince and pressure Governor Brown to use his executive powers for preventing Diablo Canyon from going into operation. Contact: Mark Evanoff (415)781-5342.

P.U.C. UTILITY RATE BASE TASK FORCE: researching and organizing around utility rates and the economic impact of nuclear power and other energy sources. Contact: John Razz (408)423-1626...



TRANSPORTATION OF NUCLEAR WASTES: developing a campaign to ban the shipment of poisonous radioactive wastes through our communities. Contact: John Rosenthal (805)543-8402.

DEFENSE FOR THE STATE ENERGY COMMISSION: defending the anti-nuclear Commission from attempts in the Legislature to abolish it. Contact: Mark Vanderveldan, (916)446-3109.

PRECINCT WALKING IN SAN LUIS OBISPO: reaching out to the people who live near Diablo Canyon. Contact: Grant Marcus (209)268-3109.

*---- (Nonviolence Training, through the Abalone Alliance, required for these actions)--

# THE ABALONE ALLIANCE

The Abalone Alliance formed in the spring of 1977 out of the recognition that the Nuclear Regulatory Commission advocates the interests of the nuclear industry and not those of the public. The Alliance consists of concerned citizens from throughout California who joined together to oppose the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. We believe that decisions about vital questions like energy policy should be open to everyone, not just the "experts" and bureaucrats, who have their own interests to serve.

Through public education and nonviolent direct action, we are working:

1. *To stop construction and operation of all nuclear plants in California*
2. *To promote the realistic alternatives of safe, clean, and renewable sources of energy*
3. *To encourage responsible community control of energy production and use*
4. *To support efforts to eliminate nuclear weapons*
5. *To build a more loving and responsible world for ourselves, our children, and future generations of all living things on this planet.*


STUDENT SENATE - Spring 1979

Officers:

Stanley Greene — Chair
Andrea Brown — Vice-Chair
Jim Bressi — Secretary
Peter Man — Treasurer

Senators:

Jayne Levin
John Copa
Lane Starling
Liz Cash
Gordon Perlow
Jim Weiss
John Whitehead
John Cavanaugh
Michael Wilcox

EDITOR.....GORDON PERLOW
ASSISTANT EDITOR.....MITCH FOLSOM
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR...ABALONE ALLIANCE
PHOTOGRAPHY.....GORDON PERLOW

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S.F.A. EYE EDITORS ON THE MOVE

PROGRAM:
(in order of appearance)*

Honey Creek; Carol Ruth Silver (San Francisco supervisor); Harry Britt (San Francisco supervisor); Ede Morris; Andrew Baldwin (Friends of the Earth); Diane Thomas-Glass (Ecumenical Peace Institute); Tim Hardin; Glenda Hope (Presbyterian minister, San Francisco Youth Network); Richard Krejsa (San Luis Obispo supervisor); Kate Wolf; Miloanne Hecathorn (Stop Banking on Apartheid); Dennis Banks (American Indian Movement); Danny O'Keefe; Raye Fleming (Abalone Alliance); Otto Smith (Professor of Electrical Engineering at U.C. Berkeley); Mimi Farina; Dave Jenkins (International Longshoremen's and Warehouser's Union); Sara Nelson (Karen Silkwood Fund); Norton Buffalo & Bill White; John Hall; Ralph Nader; Bonnie Raitt.

SAFE ENERGY GROUPS

ALLIANCE FOR SURVIVAL
5539 W. Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90019
213-937-0240

ALLIANCE FOR SURVIVAL
944 Market St., Room 808
San Francisco, CA 94102
415-982-6988

CHICO MOBILIZATION FOR SURVIVAL
708 Cherry St.
Chico, CA 95926
916-345-8070

MODESTO PEACE/LIFE CENTER
631 15th St.
Modesto, CA 95354

MOTHERS FOR PEACE
1415 Cazadero
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
2160 Lake St.
San Francisco, CA 94121
415-752-7766

ROSES AGAINST NUCLEAR ENERGY
c/o Steve Mentor
3470 Middlefield
Palo Alto, CA 94306
415-494-0355

BOLINAS AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER
c/o Gretta Goldenman
Box 361
Bolinas, CA 94924
415-868-1120

CITIZENS FOR ALTERNATIVES TO NUCLEAR ENERGY
3680 Bryant St.
Palo Alto, CA 94306
415-494-0363

PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE
515 Broadway
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
408-425-1275

PEOPLE FOR A NUCLEAR FREE FUTURE
c/o 870 Linden Lane
Davis, Ca 95616
916-753-9148

PEOPLE FOR SAFE ENERGY
Grant Marcus
2069 E. Harvey
Fresno, CA 93761
209-268-3109

COMMUNITY ENERGY ACTION NETWORK
P.O. Box 33686
San Diego, CA 92103
714-236-1684 (295-2084)

EAST BAY ANTI_NUCLEAR GROUP
585 Alcatraz, Suite A
Oakland, CA 94609
415-655-1715

GROUP OPPOSING NUCLEAR ENERGY
c/o San Jose Peace Center
300 S. 10th St.
San Jose, CA 95112
408-297-2299

ABALONE ALLIANCE OF MARIN
P.O. Box 834
Larkspur, CA 94939
415-457-4453

MOUNTAIN PEOPLE FOR NUCLEAR FREE LIFE
260 Desear Way
Felton, CA 95018

PELICAN ALLIANCE
c/o Sharon Mooney
Box 573
Point Reyes Station, CA 94956

PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER
944 Market St., Room 808
San Francisco, CA 94102
415-781-5342

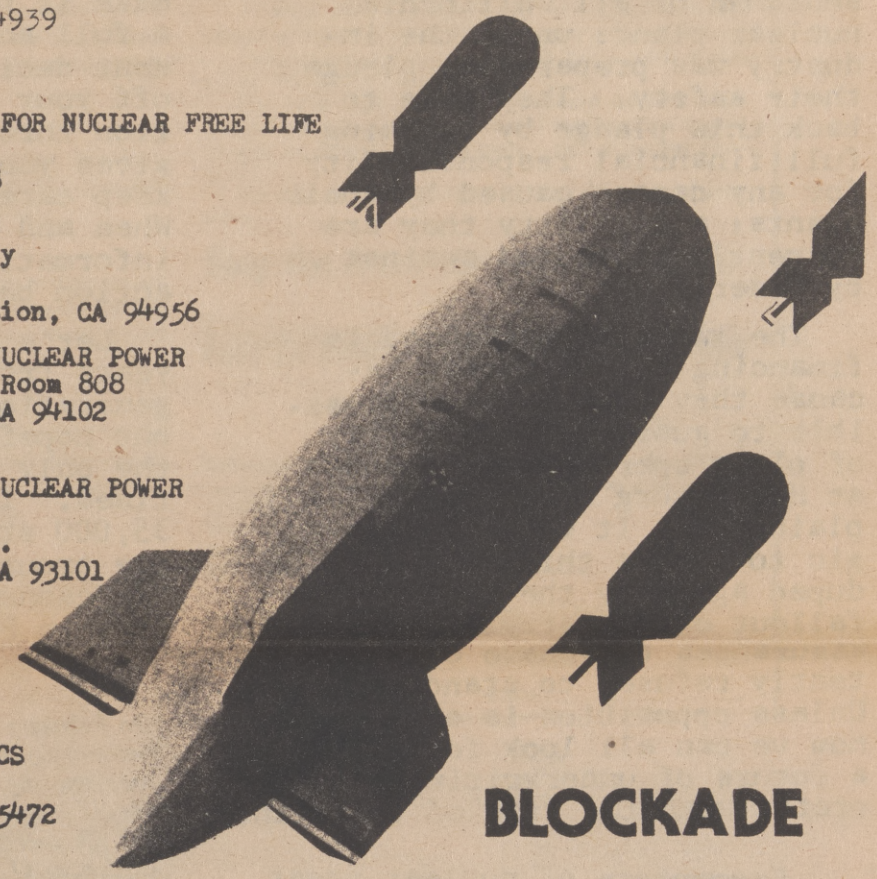
PEOPLE AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER
Gathering Place
312-1 E. Sola St.
Santa Barbara, CA 93101
805-969-2437

REDWOOD ALLIANCE
P.O. Box 293
Arcata, CA 95521

SO NO MORE ATOMICS
1385 S. Main St.
Sebastopol, CA 95472
707-829-1864

VENTURA SAFE ENERGY COUNCIL
1441 Greenock
Ventura, CA 93003
805-643-2317

PEOPLE GENERATING ENERGY
452 Higuera St.
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
805-543-8402



# BLOCKADE

In the event that all other methods fail, the Abalone Alliance will sponsor a nonviolent land and sea blockade of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. If Diablo's operating license is granted, the blockade actions will be a "last resort" attempt to keep the plant from operating.

First, land blockaders will try to prevent workers from coming onto the site to load the fuel and conduct crucial tests. If the land blockade is broken so that the fuel is loaded, the sea blockade will begin within six days (the time it takes to prepare to turn on the cooling system.) People and boats will obstruct the plant's intake and discharge structures, forcing PG&E to risk injuring the blockaders to turn the plant on.

The blockade plans were approved at an Abalone conference in San Luis Obispo after months of debate. Major concerns still outstanding will be considered at a representative meeting of statewide blockade committees. In general, specific tactics will be left to affinity groups. Within the guidelines set by the statewide blockade meeting, all creative actions that would effectively blockade the plant will be encouraged.

In further discussion it was agreed that we shouldn't measure our success only by whether or not PG&E is able to load the fuel and start the plant, but also by public opinion and support for our action and for future actions against other nuclear plants.

Affinity groups will be asked to spend at least one day of public education in San Luis Obispo before the blockades explain their reasons for participating in this effort.

**Blockade particapants must receive nonviolence training. Contact:**

Roy Gesley
(Overall N. Ca. coordinator)
180 Cortland, SF 94110
647-9137

Wanda Michalendo
(S. Ca. coordinator)
6688 Picasso Rd. #H
Isla Vista 93017
805-968-2886
(before 8:30 a.m.
or eves late)

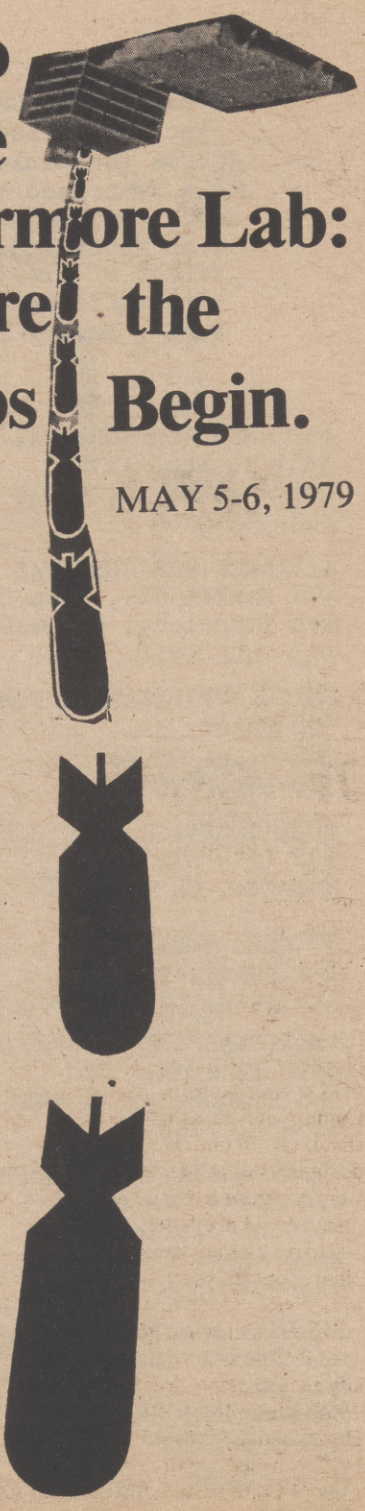
A.A. OFFICE 944 Market Street Room 307 San Francisco, California, 94102

(415)543-3910

# ABALONE ALLIANCE

# Come to the Livermore Lab: Where the Bombs Begin.

MAY 5-6, 1979



## NEVER AGAIN

In 1976 the most blatant brainwashing in recent history was pulled off by the power and utility interests throughout California. That year voters were convinced by a well financed and directed industry campaign that mandatory guarantees of nuclear safety were not in the overall public welfare. Inevitable power shortages were threatened along with the prospect of petroleum blackmail by the OPEC nations. Proposition 15 was defeated by more than a 2 to 1 margin.

Proposition 15 required that proof of reactor and waste disposal safety be furnished by the nuclear industry. Failure to provide this evidence would have resulted in the phaseout and eventual shutdown of all California nuclear plants until the industry was prepared to pledge their safety. They were to back this pledge by assuming full financial responsibility for any damage caused by their plants; a liability they are currently protected against by Federal Law.

The industry responded by financing P-15's defeat because they knew it was impossible to guarantee the safety of plant operations. Events at Harrisburg have made it plain why. It would be tragic to ignore this event and be duped again by the most recent fallout of industry "assurances"; *assurances they have consistently refused to stand by.* Unless opposition is successful now we can all look forward to a future of underwriting atomic profit with the life of the planet.

Proponents of nuclear power have moved desperately to create dependence on this finite and toxic energy source. They have been racing against growing appreciation of safe, clean and renewable energy alternatives. Industry paid "experts" are quick to label these alternatives as unfeasible and years away.

Such a switch certainly would be unfeasible--for the power companies! Solar, wind, geothermal and tidal power do not easily lend to the capital centralization and exclusive control of limited resources that is essential to the fixing of the corporate profit habit. The power industry's apathy toward public safety and alternative energy development is well matched to their goal of non-renewable power entrapment.

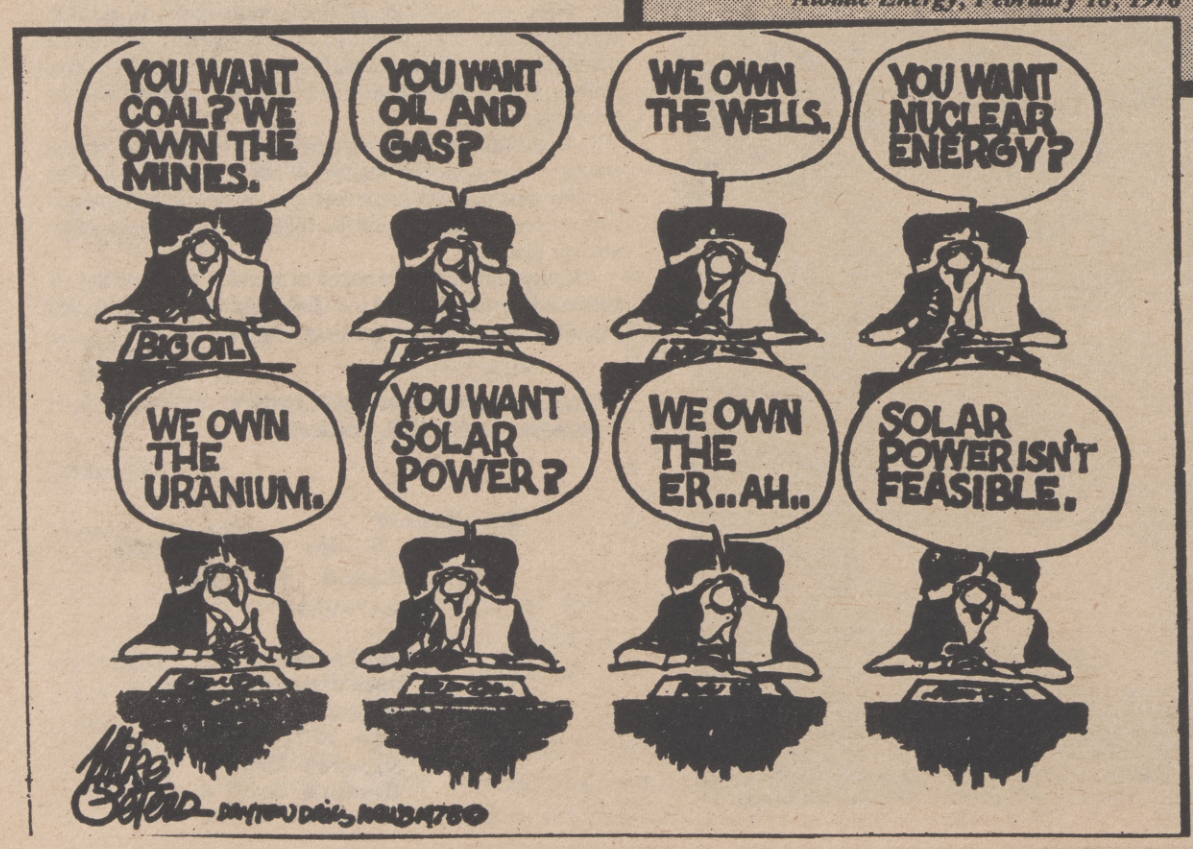
Technological impetus must be directed toward renewable energy development. Petitions will soon be circulating to place anti-nuclear iniatives on the next ballot. Politicians ignoring or side-steping this issue are deserving of no support. Please do not pay your PG & E bill. Instead, make the full amount payable to the California Public Utilities Commission. Make it plain to them why and demand a full accounting of their disbursement decision. PG & E cannot shut off your utilities without arbitration through the CPUC. If PG&E gives you any bullshit be sure and keep careful records (What was said, When and by Whom). Every bit of information will help should a class action become necessary.

Let's not be known a thousand years from now as the genocidal generation by whoever may be left, but hopefully as one which made the only sane choice during crazy times. In Germany last week at a 35,000 strong demonstration someone brought it home for everyone, "We cannot forget that we all live in Pennsylvania".

Mitch Ficken

*On February 2, 1976, we simultaneously resigned our management positions from the General Ewectric Company.*
*We did so because we could no longer justify devoting our life energies to the continued development and expansion of nuclear fission power—a system we believe to be so dangerous that it now threatens the very existence of life on this planet.*
*We could no longer rationalize away the fact that our daily labor would result in a radioactive legacy for our children and grandchildren for hundreds of thousands of years. We could no longer resolve our continued participation in an industry which will depend upon the production of vast amounts of plutonium, a material known to cause cancer and produce genetic effects, and which facilitates the continued proliferation of atomic weapons throughout the world.*

*—Engineers Dale G. Bridenbaugh, Richard C. Hubbard, and Gregory C. Minor testifying before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, February 18, 1976*


YOU WANT COAL? WE OWN THE MINES.
BIG OIL
YOU WANT OIL AND GAS?
WE OWN THE WELLS.
YOU WANT NUCLEAR ENERGY?
WE OWN THE URANIUM.
YOU WANT SOLAR POWER?
WE OWN THE ER..AH..
SOLAR POWER ISN'T FEASIBLE.

"AS DIRECTOR OF THIS PLANT, LET ME ASSURE YOU THAT CLAIMS OF DANGEROUS RADIATION LEVELS ARE PURE FANTASY."

**Carter on TV Today**

*Send for Stash's Catalogue of Tea, Herbs & Spices*
*P.O. Box 610*
*Portland, Oregon 97207*

# WHY NOT NUCLEAR ?

## PG&E: A HISTORY OF CARELESSNESS

In its attempts to promote nuclear power in California, PG&E has consistently disregarded public safety and common sense.

The only commercial nuclear reactor PG&E has operated is the small plant at Humboldt Bay. From the time the plant started up in August 1963 through June 1971, it was forced to shut down 35 times due to malfunctions. It earned the reputation of being the "dirtiest" reactor in the country. An employee at the Humboldt plant, Robert Rowan, was fired by PG&E after he formally complained to the Atomic Energy Commission about continued violations of radiation release standards. In one incident, Rowan discovered that radiation dosimeters near the elementary school just south of the plant were registering contamination levels higher than the instruments could accurately measure.

Active earthquake faults were found near the Humboldt plant about ten years after it opened. Further studies resulted in an NRC order to permanently close the plant. PG&E, however, still wants to reopen it.

In fact, since the late 50's PG&E has tried several times to site nuclear plants near major earthquake faults. Beginning in 1958, the utility tried to build a nuclear plant on Bodega Head, about 50 miles north of San Francisco. A six-year battle ensued before PG&E gave up. Even the Atomic Energy Commission expressed doubts about the earthquake safety of this site, only a *thousand feet* from the San Andreas fault which caused the devastating 1906 San Francisco earthquake. PG&E experts strongly defended the Bodega Head site as being located on solid granite, but a subsequent geological boring showed it to consist of 60 feet of silt, clay and sand. U.S. Geological Survey geologists actually found a "zone of weakness" at the bottom of the plant's excavation site that could undergo movement. At this finding, one highly regarded PG&E consultant became so emotionally involved in the future of the plant that he said he would "make it work if I have to put the thing on ball-bearings."

Almost exactly the same events took place again at Point Arena, 100 miles north of San Francisco. After a furious battle centered on the earthquake issue, PG&E decided in 1972 to abandon plans to site a nuclear reactor there. They had initially pooh-poohed the potential hazard of the nearby faults.

Diablo Canyon is not a mere accident, an isolated but costly oversight. It is the fourth step in an unbroken record of similar conduct by this utility.

## SOME REASONS

A national energy policy relying on nuclear power is an economic catastrophe, providing few jobs and increasing inflation. Investment in nuclear power uses money that could better be spent to develop safe energy sources.

* * * * *

Nuclear power plants present the continuous possibility of a major accident in which many people could die and billions of dollars of damage could occur. An earthquake could cause such an accident.

* * * * *

Nuclear power production unavoidably releases low-level radiation into the environment, increasing both cancer and the chance of genetic damage and birth defects.

* * * * *

Nuclear power makes it possible for terrorists to threaten our lives by stealing radioactive materials or sabotaging nuclear plants. Tightening controls to prevent terrorism threatens our civil liberties.

* * * * *

Nuclear power is unnecessary. Our energy needs for the future can be met through conservation and other energy sources, such as solar. These alternatives are much less harmful to our society and the environment.

* * * * *

By adopting nuclear power we are making decisions whose unhappy consequences will be borne by our decendents for generations.

## Welcome to Livermore, Ca.

## Home of the H-Bomb.

The neutron bomb was born here too, along with the warheads for Trident and Cruise.

In fact, Lawrence Livermore Lab has designed more than half of the 30,000 warheads in America's nuclear attack arsenal.

Today they begin arming the $20 billion M-X missile system. Tomorrow? They don't care.

But we do. Join thousands from around the state at the Livermore Spring Action, first weekend in May. Learn how we can stop the arms race where it starts — right in our own backyard.

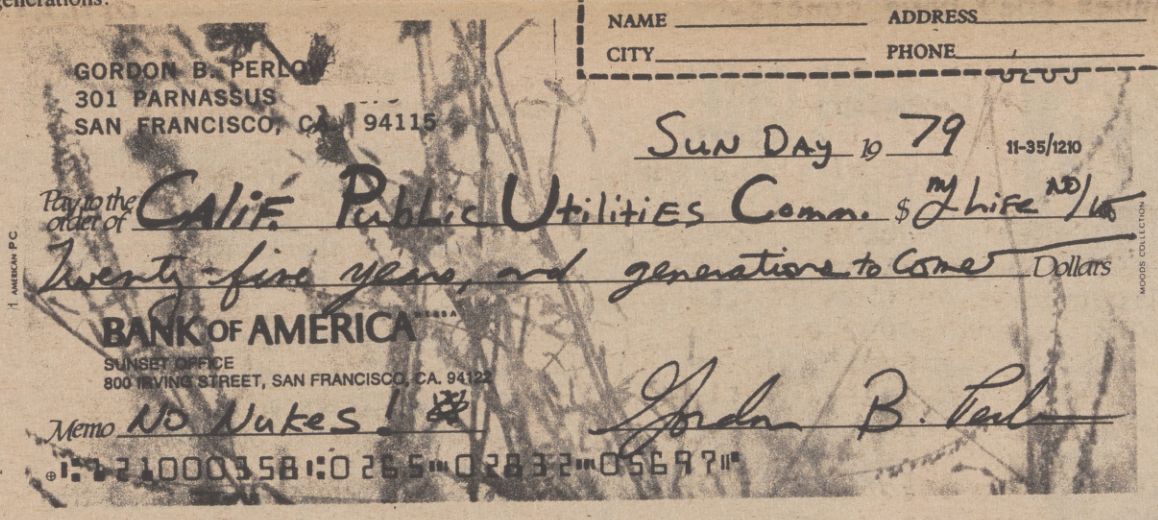
For information call (415) 982-5578, or clip out the coupon below.

**Stop the arms race where it starts.**

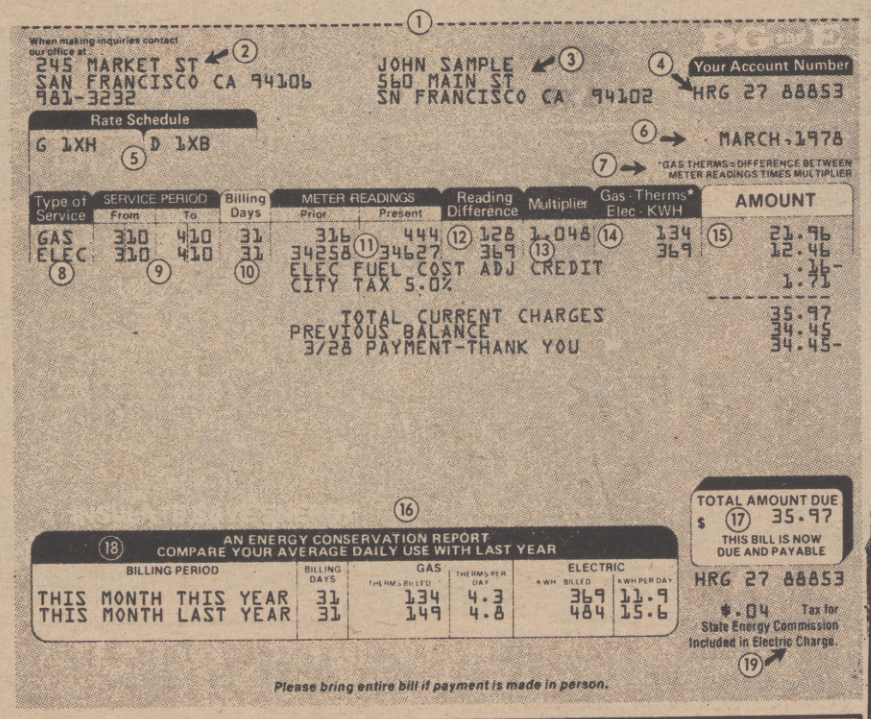
## Livermore Spring Action May 5~6

Sponsored by U.C. Nuclear Weapons Labs Conversion Project.

LIVERMORE SPRING ACTION
944 Market Street RM 508
San Francisco CA 94102
YES I want to stop the arms race where it starts.
___ I want to help plan the action.
___ Send me leaflets and tell me about the Conversion Project.
___ I support your work. Contribution_____
NAME _____ ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ PHONE _____


GORDON B. PERLO
301 PARNASSUS
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94115
SUN DAY 19 79
11-35/1210
Pay to the order of CALIF. Public Utilities Comm. $ My life AND 1/6
Twenty-five years, and generations to Come Dollars
BANK OF AMERICA
SUNSET OFFICE
800 IRVING STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA. 94122
Memo NO Nukes
Gordon B. Perlo
⑆210003581⑆ 265 0283 2 05697⑈
AMERICAN PC
MOODS COLLECTION

## NEW BILL EXPLANATION


PG&E
When making inquiries contact our office at:
245 MARKET ST
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94106
981-3232
JOHN SAMPLE
560 MAIN ST
SN FRANCISCO CA 94102
Your Account Number
HRG 27 88853
Rate Schedule
G 1XH
D 1XB
MARCH, 1978
*GAS THERMS=DIFFERENCE BETWEEN METER READINGS TIMES MULTIPLIER
Type of Service
SERVICE PERIOD From To
Billing Days
METER READINGS Prior Present
Reading Difference
Multiplier
Gas-Therms* Elec-KWH
AMOUNT
GAS 310 410 31 316 444 128 1.048 134 21.96
ELEC 310 410 31 34258 34627 369 369 12.46
ELEC FUEL COST ADJ CREDIT .16-
CITY TAX 5.0% 1.71
TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES 35.97
PREVIOUS BALANCE 34.45
3/28 PAYMENT-THANK YOU 34.45-
AN ENERGY CONSERVATION REPORT
COMPARE YOUR AVERAGE DAILY USE WITH LAST YEAR
BILLING PERIOD
BILLING DAYS
GAS THERMS BILLED
GAS THERMS PER DAY
ELECTRIC KWH BILLED
ELECTRIC KWH PER DAY
THIS MONTH THIS YEAR 31 134 4.3 369 11.9
THIS MONTH LAST YEAR 31 149 4.8 484 15.6
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE
$ 35.97
THIS BILL IS NOW DUE AND PAYABLE
HRG 27 88853
$.04 Tax for State Energy Commission included in Electric Charge.
Please bring entire bill if payment is made in person.

① Bottom portion is for your records; return top portion with your payment.

② Address/telephone number of the local office that serves you.

③ Name and mailing/service address

④ Your account number.

⑤ Rate schedules are available at any PG&E office.

⑥ Current billing month.

⑦ Gas therm formula.

⑧ Commodities served.

⑨ Dates of billing period.

⑩ Number of days in billing period.

⑪ Meter readings of billing period.

⑫ Difference between meter readings.

⑬ Multiplier(s): *Gas*—to calculate actual therms; *Electric*—to calculate actual KWH.

⑭ Therm and kilowatt-hour usage for current billing period.

⑮ Your bill is itemized in this column.

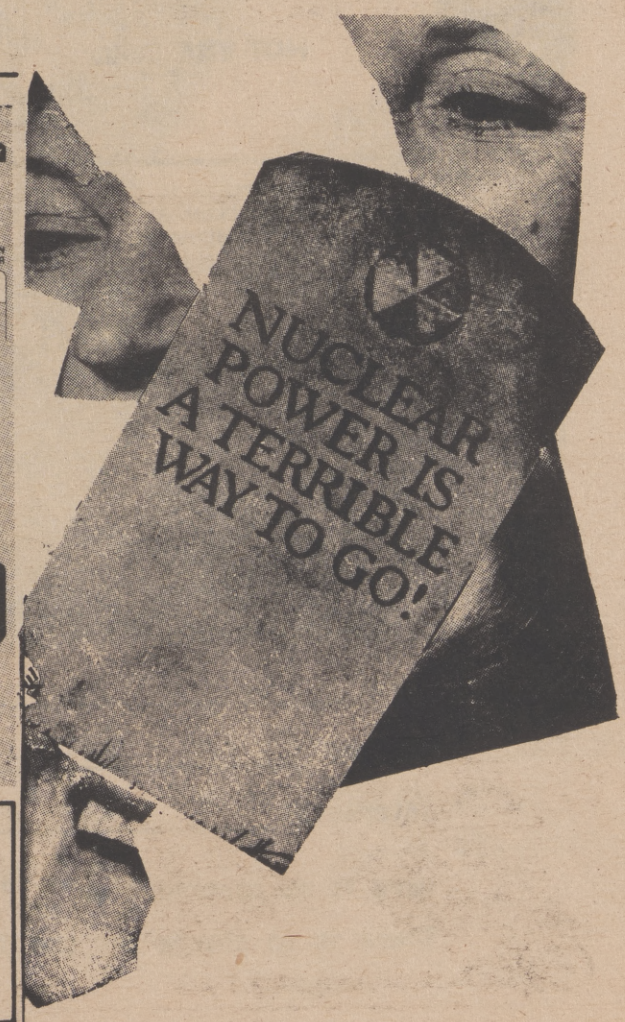
⑯ Additional energy conservation tips may be obtained from your serving office.

⑰ Total amount of bill.

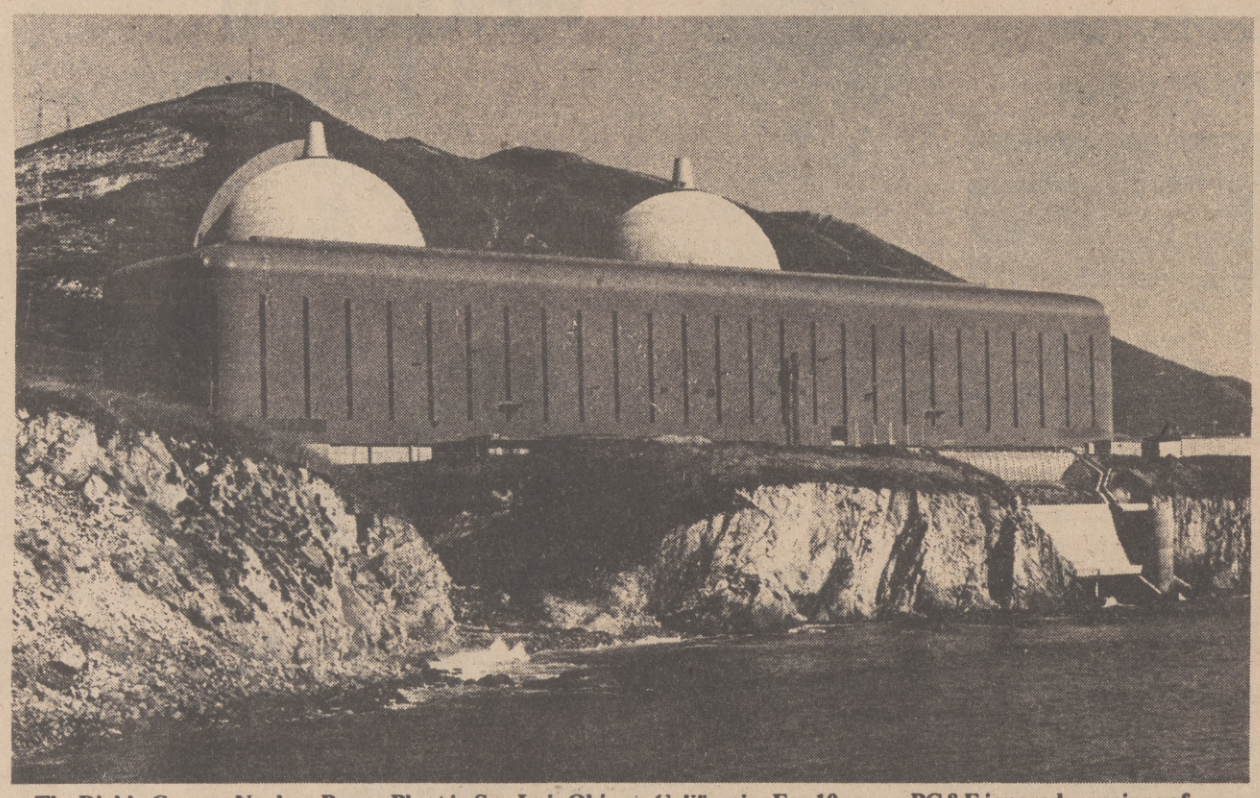
⑱ These comparisons indicate how well you are conserving energy on a monthly and daily basis.

⑲ Tax for State Energy Commission as required by state law.

*Should you question* this bill, please request an explanation from the Company. If you thereafter believe you have been billed incorrectly, send the bill and a statement supporting your belief that the bill is not correct to the California Public Utilities Commission, State Building, San Francisco, CA 94102. If the bill has not been paid, to avoid discontinuance of service, enclose a deposit for the amount of the bill made payable to the California Public Utilities Commission. The Commission will review the basis of the billed amount, communicate the results of its review to the parties, and make disbursement of the deposit.



# THE DIABLO CANYON NUCLEAR PLANT



**The Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant in San Luis Obispo, California. For 10 years, PG&E ignored warnings of earthquake dangers at the site. It has now been shown that a major active fault—the probable source of a severe 1927 earthquake—lies less than three miles from the plant.**

Along a beautiful stretch of coastline 12 miles southwest of San Luis Obispo sits the Pacific Gas & Electric Company's Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant. All that stands in the way of the plant's operation is the lack of a license, which the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is expected to grant as early as this April or May. Although the NRC's licensing board has never in its history denied permission to operate a nuclear plant, the Diablo Canyon case is unique because of its location. Diablo is just two and a half miles from a major active earthquake fault, and the plant was designed without taking it into account. "If they can license this one," says one local resident, "then they can license anything."

The site was selected by PG&E, the nation's second largest private utility, in the fall of 1966. Two reactors, totaling 2212 megawatts, were to be finished in the mid-70's at a cost of $350 million. To date, the utility has spent $1.4 billion—and when the switch is thrown, much of that price tag will be charged to ratepayers.

What happened to cause a "cost overrun" of more than a billion dollars? PG&E ran into many of the same problems that have plagued the nuclear industry everywhere. Faulty welds and defective electrical cables were discovered, and citizens in the San Luis Obispo area raised such issues as the lack of evacuation plans and general plant security. But PG&E made its big mistake right at the beginning. In the first licensing hearings on Diablo Canyon in 1967, the utility confidently claimed that the nearest important earthquake fault was the San Andreas, 48 miles away. They ignored the warnings of California Polytechnic Institute geologist Ralph Vrana about the possibility of a fault zone just off the coast from the Diablo Canyon site. (For his troubles, Mr. Vrana found himself without a job.)

In 1970, citizen intervenors asked that a thorough study of the area be done before construction of the plant proceeded. PG&E and the regulatory agencies turned down the request, and the work went ahead.

By 1973, the presence of a large active offshore fault—just two and a half miles from the Diablo site—was confirmed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). It turned out that the Hosgri fault had actually been discovered back in 1969 by two Shell Oil geologists who had been surveying off the coast in a search for oil deposits. PG&E claims that it learned of the fault in a magazine article.

Independent geologists such as Dr. Clarence Hall of UCLA, as well as the USGS, found that the Hosgri fault is linked to the San Andreas and that it is capable of a 7.5 Richter scale quake—ten times the force Diablo was designed to withstand. San Luis Obispans again asked that construction be halted until a full investigation was done, and again the request was turned down. At this point, PG&E could have done its own study of the Hosgri fault at a cost of about $100,000. Instead, the company spent $400,000 promoting nuclear power through advertisements in 1974.

The battle over the nuclear plant on an earthquake fault is still raging. The performances of PG&E and the regulatory agencies make it clear that the controversy is something more than a scientific squabble. According to a 1976 NRC memo made public by the *Los Angeles Times*, the NRC was reluctant to deny an operating license for Diablo "because of the large financial loss involved and the severe impact such action would have on the nuclear industry." The NRC proceeded to look for earthquake specialists who would make the USGS reduce its estimation of the earthquake danger, but the USGS wouldn't budge.

In July of this year, an NRC advisory committee admitted that it would have applied tougher standards if the plant were being designed now, with knowledge of the Hosgri fault's existence. But the committee went on to say that Diablo could be operated without "undue risk to the health and safety of the public"—especially since population density near Diablo Canyon is "low." Twelve miles away in San Luis Obispo there are 45,000 people.

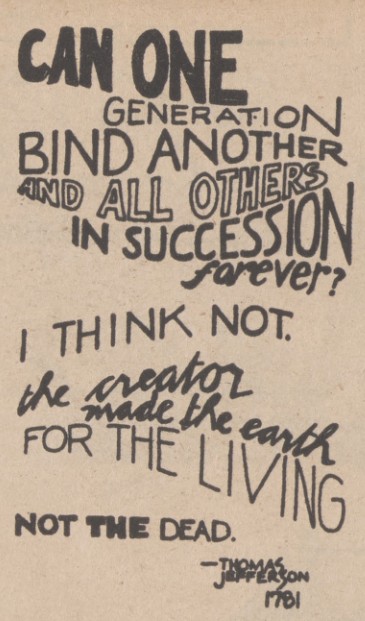
The damning evidence keeps piling up. At the recent, final round of licensing hearings, seismologists testified that the Hosgri fault may be capable of producing an earthquake of magnitude 8.0 on the Richter scale. PG&E now claims that it has modified the plant so that it can withstand a 7.5 quake (three and a half times *less* powerful than one which measures 8.0.) These after-the-fact modifications do not satisfy many experts. Engineer Richard Hubbard, who left General Electric over the nuclear power issue in 1976, says that "what they have done is figure out a way to mathematically make the problem go away, by one assumption after another." Some of the factors used by PG&E to reduce their estimate of the earthquake's effects seem to have been "formulated especially for Diablo Canyon."

The NRC seems only too willing to protect PG&E's investment in Diablo Canyon rather than the health and safety of the public. Unless we speak up, we will be the losers of PG&E's nuclear gamble.

# MARIN SUN·DAY '79

## Entering The Solar Age

Einstein
USA 15c


CAN ONE GENERATION BIND ANOTHER AND ALL OTHERS IN SUCCESSION forever?
I THINK NOT.
the creator made the earth FOR THE LIVING
NOT THE DEAD.
—THOMAS JEFFERSON 1781

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PLEASE JOIN US! FILL OUT AND RETURN TO:

MARIN CITIZENS FOR ENERGY PLANNING, 80 Lomita Drive, Mill Valley, California 94941

Name _____ Organization _____

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Here is my contribution. (Please make check payable to: MCEP/SUN*DAY FUND):

There is no charge for the SUN*DAY celebration festivities. All events are free.

*Registration*

## Poetry By
## I. Bed TenRub.

growing
growing round, always smile
don't lose too much-
gain an inch
take the mile.

RUN YOU SUCKER RUN

It's too late
they put you in a house
You have a child-
have another one.
What's time - time
never enough to smile.

He works hard to earn you
no money
You work harder - earn his
sorrows.

He now leaves
Leaves you there.
with a house around-
your neck
You have children.
YOU NOW RUN
all alone - two at home.
No man to hate
just dinner with the kids.

He comes back
finally you smile - you laugh
It's all over. You are You.
and Nothing, can end it
it's begun
and
sometimes all by yourself
You see -
see the shine on that kitchen floor.

## DIEGO RIVERA GALLERY SUMMARY

The Diego Rivera Gallery is a student run gallery. The D.R.G. Committee is the governing body for the gallery. The Committee is generally made up of at least three people: the Gallery Coordinator, the Co-Coordinator, and the Installation Assistant. Each person has a diverse number of jobs, according to level of interest, and expertise. The Coordinator has to take responsibility for making certain that things are running smoothly, and designating jobs to the other people on the Committee.

Operating the student gallery presents many challenges. The Committee must coordinate the following: the calendar for the semester's shows, the grouping of these shows, installation and curation of these shows, openings, maintenance of the gallery and storage room, inventory and reordering of supplies, all kinds of secretarial work, and dealing with balancing books with a limited budget.

Work that is shown in the Diego Rivera Gallery is chosen by the Diego Rivera Gallery Jury. The jury is organized by the D.R.G. Committee. The jury is comprised of several students from each department, who volunteer for the two day job of reviewing slides and portfolios of student artwork. Each semester, a new jury is selected to review work.

Being involved with the D.R.G. requires a lot of time, patience, and love. Installing, and preparing for a show is an invaluable experience for any serious art student. The Diego Rivera Gallery tries to make the experience a helpful and informative one. We want the Gallery to represent the school, in a way that will make everyone proud.

Respectfully,

John Kopa

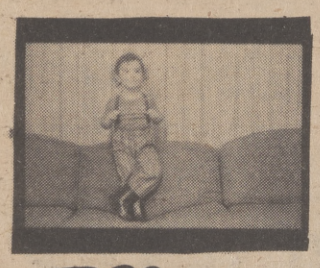
D.R.G. Coordinator

DIEGO RIVERA GALLERY is now accepting applications through April 30th of student work for shows to be held Fall term 1979.
Further information for applying will be posted in the individual departments, as well as the back door of the Diego Rivera Gallery.
Applications for jury members will also be available there.

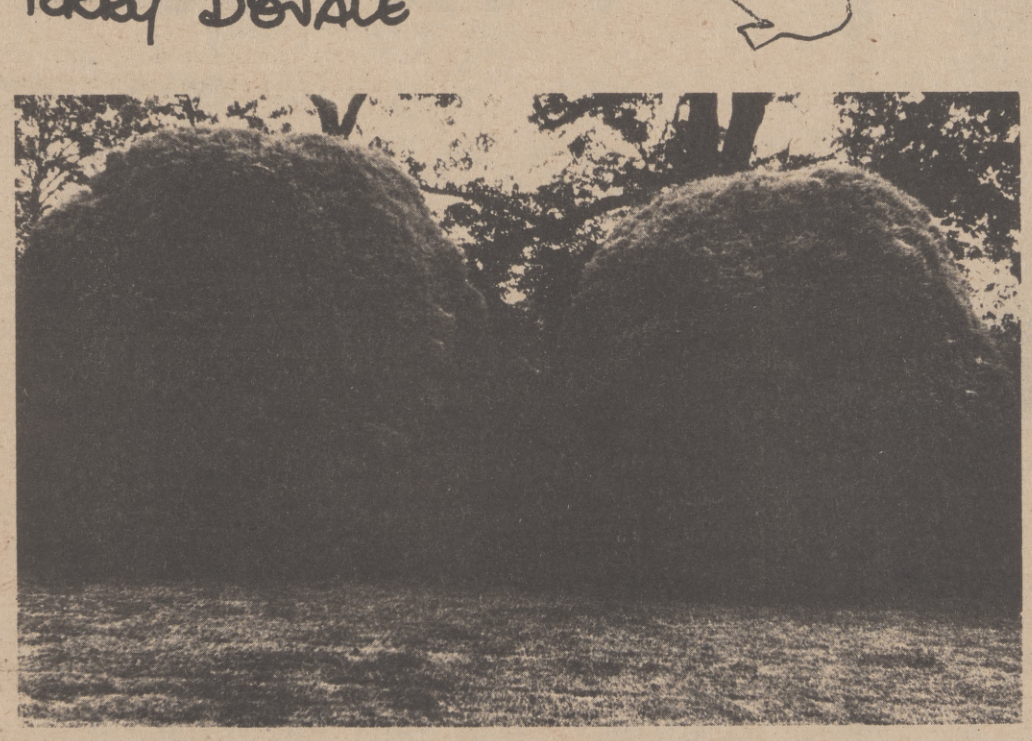
"PHOTOGRAPHS BY ME"

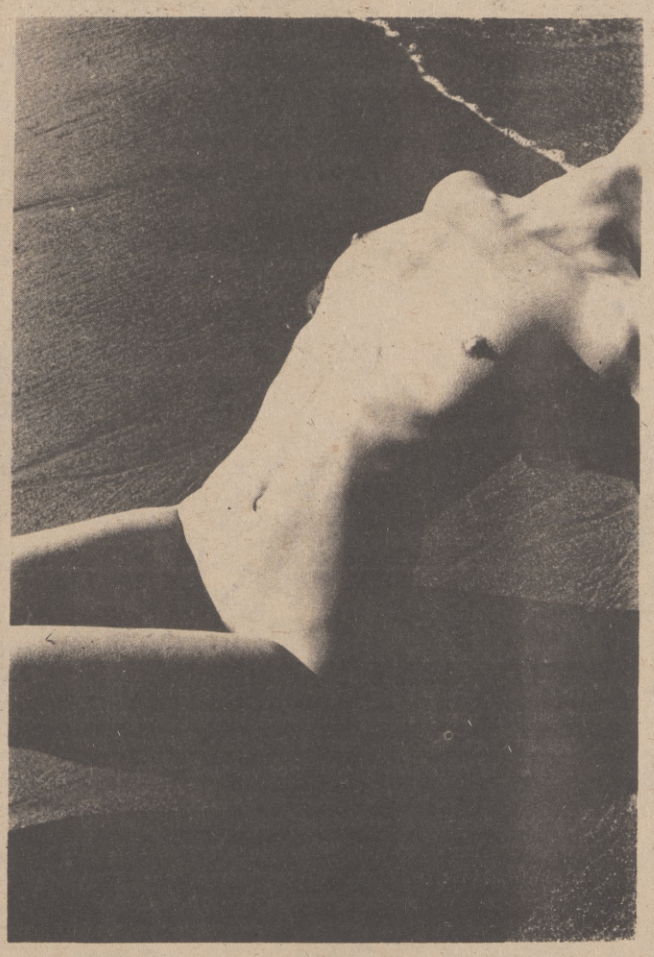
HALLWAY GALLERY OF
SAN FRANCISCO ART INSTITUTE
800 CHESTNUT, SAN FRANCISCO

reception honoring the artist
friday april 13th 1979
5-8 pm



TERRY DONALE






A Presentation of
Texture and Design By
**Bubba Geiger**
1658 Market Street 415-552-2522
San Francisco, Ca. 94102


THERE WILL BE AN EXHIBIT OF PHOTOGRAPHS BY DEBBY WEISS BEGINNING SATURDAY, APRIL 14TH AT THE POSTCARD PALACE, 756 COLUMBUS AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO. THE SHOW WILL RUN THROUGH MAY 12TH AND A RECEPTION WILL BE HELD AT THE POSTCARD PALACE ON SUNDAY, APRIL 15TH ~~AT 8:00~~ from 7:00 - 9:00 pm P.M.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
PHONE: DEBBY WEISS
(415) 474-6015

## REGIONAL FINALISTS FOR ACADEMY STUDENT AWARDS

The public is invited to attend screenings of the regional semi-finalists in the sixth annual Academy Student Film Awards competition, scheduled to take place at 7:00 on Saturday, April 14 at the University Art Museum's Pacific Film Archive, Berkeley. Admission is $1.00.

Following the screening, regional finalists will be chosen in four categories: animated, documentary, dramatic, and experimental.

Judges are: Walter V. Addiego, writer, San Francisco Examiner; Bill Foster, regional coordinator, Northwest Film Study Center; Kristine Samuelson, filmmaker; David Heintz, head of the film department at the California College of Arts and Crafts; Philip Lane, professor of film, California State University at Fresno; Maile Ornellas, 1978 Academy Student Film Merit Award Winner; Robert Lewis, assistant professor of film at San Francisco State University; Les Blank, filmmaker.

The winners will advance to the national competition, where they will compete for trophies and cash awards to be presented at a June 3, 1979 ceremony at the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in Beverly Hills, California.

A preliminary screening committee previewed all entries to choose the semi-finalists to be exhibited at the public showing.

The program is co-sponsored by the Bell System. For further information about the screenings, contact Linda Artel at the University Art Museum's Pacific Film Archive, or telephone 642-1437.

SFA EYE

# GRAFFITI CONTEST—

AT LEAST TWENTY DOLLARS IN PRIZES

In recognition of the preparations made for the visitation of the patrons, the editors of the SFA EYE proudly announce the First Annual Graffiti Contest. Ten photographs of graffiti taken from men's and women's toilet rooms, will appear in our for forthcoming issue. CONTESTANTS will endeavor to identify the source of each.

DO YOU HAVE A GRAPHOTO ?

Drop a Print in the EYEBOX

**PRESERVE CATS**

# WANT AD

DESPARATELY wantec

An apartment by April 23rd! Will take my very TINY dog Giotto along with myself. I can pay up to 200./mc. Preferably near school. If you have any information leading to the discovery of such an animal. . . please call ** 441-8236 OR stop by the school store and ask for me, Sara.

I NEED YOUR Sheep brain with cranial nerve roots

include The original FETAL PIGS

OF ALL KINDS that are Safe and pleasant to work with. PREFER LARGE BUST. NO LATER THAN TUESDAY AT NOON. any kind of moldy specimen possible